TO IMPROVE THE NAVY.

Continuation of the Discussion on the Additional Steel Cruisers Bill.

A Lively Little Tilt Between Senators Vest and Butler.

Senator Van Wyck Anxious to Know if the W. U. and B. & O. Companies Have Consolidated.

Completion of the Debate on the Pleuro Pacumonia Bill in the House,

THE SENATE.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were reported favorably from the committee and placed on the calendar:

By Mr. Dawes, from the committee on Indian affairs: The bill providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians residing on the Umatilia reservation in the state of Oregon, By Mr. Mahone, from the committee on public buildings and grounds: The bill authorizing the

erection of a public building at Augusta, Ga.

The following bills were introduced and appro-

pristely referred:

By Mr. Blair: To extend the time for the completion of railroads west of the Mississippi river to which grants of public lands have been made, which are in good faith prosecuting the work of construction without forfeiture of such grant, and to provide for the forfeiture of land grants in certain cases.

By Mr. Lapham: To incorporate the Yellow Stone Park railroad, and to sid in the construction of its read

Stone Park railroad, and to aid in the construction of its road.

By Mr. Sewell: To grant a pension to Louisa B
Kilpatrick, widow af Gen. Judsou Kilpatrick.

By Mr. Morgan: To appropriate money for the
improvement of the bay and harbor of Mobile.

Mr. Van Wyck offered the following resolution,
for which he asked immediate consideration:

Reserved, That the committee on postoffices and
postroads be directed to inquire whether at any
time the Western Union and Baltimore and Ohio
Telegraph companies, or any officers or employes
of said companies, have entered into a contract
or negotiation for the purpose of consolidating
said companies or making combination for any
purpose.

of said companies, have entered into a contract or negotiation for the purpose of consolidating said companies or making combination for any purpose.

Mr. Van Wyck explained that some days ago he had offered a resolution confining the time of negotiation referred to within one year. The evidence of Dr. Norvin Green yesterday, before the committee on postoffices and postroads had, he said, clearly established the fact that a contract was made and executed two years ago, but that the elder Garrett had defeated the operation of the contract. We desired to know why. It had been generally understood that the elder Garrett had a clearer vision, showing that the Western Union had accured the greater advantage and his company had repudiated the contract, although it had been executed. It was neither patriotism nor philanthropy, nor horror at consolidation or stock watering that for a moment paralyzed the elder Garrett. This inquiry was important now, Mr. Van Wyck continued, when the younger Garrett had been interviewing the committee and seriously proposing to assume the fatherly care of the government toward the people and protect them by building new lines, playing the role of big brother against the extortions of the Western Union. We had reason to "fear the Greeks, though boaring gifts." The Western Union had shown no sorrows or tears at the proposed building of the Baltimore and of his his struck terror into the Western Union. They came came here with threats and entreaties, with no supplications to the Haltimore and Ohio, but it meant also greater burdens and larger dividends to be taken from the people and protect had been into the western Union. They came came here with threats and entreaties, with no supplications to the Haltimore and Ohio. Each corporation was going through its assigned role—the Baltimore and Ohio, but it meant also greater burdens and arger dividends to be taken from the people. The proposition that the government should build a telegraph line was the only one that struck terror into the Wes

or to build other lines. Hence the necessity for this resolution.

Mr. Morgan said he would like to be informed of the right of congress to compel the Western Union or the Baltimore and Onto companies to produce their contracts. They were private companies. If he could see the purpose that would be served by the resolution he would favor it; but he did not see what the senate would do with the information when they got it.

panies. If ne could see the purpose that would be served by the resulution he would favor it; but he did not see what the senate would do with the information when they got it.

Mr Van Wyck explained that the prefense of the Baltimore and Ohio company was that no government or costal telegraph was necessary, because that company would supply a healthful competition in the business of telegraphy. If that company was all the while negotiating with the Western Union for a pooling or combination with the Western Union, that fact had a bearing upon the necessity for the government to take hold of this subject of telegraphy for itself and that no relief could be expected from competition because even the strongest connection that the Western Union had ever had had been negotiating for a combination with it. The fact that Mr. Bates, a trusted officer of the Western Union, had gone over to the Baltimore and Ohio in apparent hostility to the Western Union was significant. That officer had at the proper time gone to the Atlantic and Pacific and the Mutual Union companies, which a short time afterward were absorbed by the Western Union.

Mr. Plumb said he did not see any good to come the resolution, though he had no objection to it.

Mr. Plumb and he did not see any good to come the committee on postoffices and postrotals. He solution to no power of congress which could prevent them from doing so, and he did not see what good it would do to have the senate inquire whether the companies had or had not see what good it would do to have the senate inquire whether the companies had or had not see what good it would do to have the senate inquire whether the companies had or had not see what good it would do to have the senate inquire whether the companies had or had not see what good it would be confidented it would only show more emphatically the necessity of a government telegraph.

graph:
Mr. Higalls inquired of the senator from Colorado [Mr. Hill], chairman of the committee on postolices and postroads, whether this resolution had emanated from the committee or had its

had ensurated from the committee or had assistation.

All, Hill replied in the negatine. He had not, he said, seen or neard of the resolution until it was official.

Mr. higalis said he saw no use of the resolution, as its his opinion the committee already had the power, and, in fact, had been exercising it. Dr. Green and others had been exercising it. Dr. Green and others had been feiter the committee, and had been fully interrogated, and the result of the interrogation had been published in the newsjapers.

of the interestance in the of the United States,

Mr. Van Wyck said that he had no objection to

Mr. Van Wyck said that he had no objection to the reterence to the committee on postofiless and postcade, and the resolution was so referred.

Mr. Vest offered a resolution, which was agreed to, entirely an the secretary of the interior for information as to whether a lease had been made of any part of the trow reservation in Montana to any person or association; if so, the extent of such lease, upon what terms made, and by what authority of law such action had been taken by the department also, whether any permit had been given to graze caule on that reservation and it so, by what authority of law is had been did so, by what authority of law is had been did so, by what authority of law is had been did.

and if so, by what authority of law it had been done.

Mr. Sherman, from the subcommittee on privileges and elections, submitted a report to the effect that that committee were unable to continue its work because there was no money with which to pay witnesses. The joint resolution appropriating money for the committee had, Mr. Sherman reported, been sent on the twenty-first of February to the house of representatives and had not yet been acted upon by that body. The secretary of the senate had refused to pay the vouchers for the expenses of a number of witnesses on the ground that there was no money available for the purpose. The committee had therefore, declined to summon further witnesses and would suspend the work until funds were provided, when they would continue and specially complete the investigation.

would not hesitate to say that it was a most imperative public duty to give the country at the earliest practicable moment a navy that would be able to sustain the national honor. There was not a snip now in commission in our navy that could compare favorably with one of the naval vessels even of Brazil. Undoubtedly this was a great republic, with great moral power, but what did the other nations of the earth care about moral power? When an emergency should arise all that they would care about would be the element of force. The treops of no nation were going to invade this country, for they knew that they could enter shout our national honor by their naval forces, and if dishonor were ever brought upon us through a foreign fleet, the American people would never forgive the public men who had neglected to place the navy in a condition of reasonable efficiency. There were things that were more valuable than dollars and cents, and one of the most valuable of the possessions of the American people was their national honor. The United States had become the place of refuge of opprossed millions from all parts of the world. Under the inspiration of liberty, the people of every land had sought protection under the flag of this republic. The consequent exceptionsi position which the United States occupied toward other nations might at any time lead to international complications. He would therefore favor the development of our navy, not for the purposes of war, but as a greater guarantee of peace.

Mr. McPherson said that his amendment merely proposed to sussend for the time being the day.

toward other nations might at any time lead to international complications. He would therefore favor the development of our navy, not for the purposes of war, but as a greater guarantee of peace.

Mr. McPherson said that his amendment merely proposed to suspend for the time being the duplicating of ships that are now building, and which will be dushed in December, until we have opportunity to test them.

Mr. Hale said it would be a delay of at least a year, and the vessels (the large cruisers) which the sanator from New Jersey [Mr. McPherson] objected to were precisely those on which most stress was laid by the naval advisory board. With those omitted from the bill it would be shorn of its airength. Those were the only ressels provided by the bill which could pretend to cope with the vessels of the great powers, and the time might come when every senator who contributed to delay in this matter would reget that attitude.

Mr. Cockrell inquired if the country had been, or was going to be attacked.

Mr. Hale replied that it was easy to ask such questions. The country has been going along for nineteen years in the easy, "happy-go-lucky" way which, Mr. Hale presumed, suited the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Cockrell], but he thought it hardly probably that it would be able to get along so well in the next twenty years. This measure was not meant to invite war, but to avert it. A respectable naval force on the waters of the globe was one of the best means of avoiding linemational difficulties.

Mr. Beck said he expected to vote for the amondment, and did not on that account propose to be characterized as an opponent of the navy department, especially with regard to the management of the navy gards, and insisted that as long as the government of the country hard private individuals could possibly do. Referring to a statement of Admiral Porter to the effect that it was impossible to tell what that money might have been given to Dersey to take to Indiana. It was a shame, he said, that with all the advantage it had, the g

sverything we put into them—our guns, our steel, dec.

Mr. Beck stated that the great majority of the American people were willing that we should get things wherever we could get them best and most chesply. We had a right to send to Germany for guns, to Austria for torpedoes, and to England for machinery, if we could get those thines most cheaply there than elsewhere, and we had our own mechanics whom we paid as well as anybody else did. All other nations bought their goods where they could get them most cheaply. England used the Krupp guns, made in Germany, and the Whitehead torpedoes, made in Austria, and got everything else where she could get it most cheaply.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, remarked that, notwithstanding this, England had always had her ships constructed at private navy yards.

Mr. Beck replied that that was because the proprietors of navy yards in that country did not have to pay 40 or 45 per cent, duty on their material. They got it as chesply as the government could. It was vice in administration, dishonesty in management, connivance and collusion between contractors and officers of the government that was our trouble in the Ursited States.

Mr. Butter thought Mr. Beck was setting up a man of straw in order to knock him down.

Mr. Heck replied that he was knocking nobody down, and was only glad if he could keep from being knocked down himself.

Mr. Butter said he would knock him down with toe very pertinent suggestion that these vessels were not to be constructed in a navy yard.

Mr. Butter said he would knock him down with toe very pertinent suggestion that these vessels were not to be constructed in a navy yard.

Mr. Bones, of Florida, thought we could not neglect our obligations to provide a navy merely because of the delinquency of some offer not neglect our obligations to provide a navy merely because of the delinquency of some offer not neglect our obligations to provide a navy merely because of the delinquency of some offer not neglect our obligations to provide a navy merely because of t

proceeded upon a false basis. There was no danger of war, there was no public sentiment asking forse large an outlay. And because in a aptrit, not of economy, but of pridence, senators had suggested that we should wait for a test of aptri, not of economy, but of pridence, senators had suggested that we should wait for a test of the steel vessels now construction, they were tained with indifference to the national bonor. The public sentiment that goutlemen imagined to exist was in the accretary of the navy and odicers of the particular that sentimen imagined to exist was in the accretary of the navy and odicers of the gentleman from Indians, had been appealed to—an officer of the navy, and old personal friend of his fMr. Vest's] had appealed to him, saying: "For God's sake, Vest, vote for this bill." Mr. Vest had told him that he was mistaken: it was for John Roach's sake he meant—the Almighty had nothing to do with it. John Roach had been here for twenty years, assailing every man who did not put money into his pocket. When the steel vessels were put up to public competition there were but to bids in response—one of Mr. Cramp and one of Mr. Roach. Nobody else in the country, under the terms of the bill, could bid for them.

Mr. Hale said that happily for himself he had

in the country, under the terms of the bill, could bid for them.

Mr. Hale said that happily for himself he had not lived long enough to believe that everybody holding an office under the government was corrapt. And as to John Roach, the committee on naval affairs was the sponsor of this bill, and that committee had never seen or heard of John Roach in connection with it. He had made no approach to the memoers of the committee or the committee room, and Mr. Hale had not seen nim. Referring the bids critized by Mr. Vest, Mr. Hale said that other bids had been put in, but the bid of John Roack was in the aggregate \$200,000 lower than Roack was in the aggregate \$200,000 lower than the bid of any other buildier. Mr. Hale delied the senators from Missouri or Kentucky to find in the administration of the navy department for the last two or three years the expenditure of a single dollar injudiciously or for which value had not been received. There had never been so clean and incorruptible an administration of the navy yards or the navy department. For his part, if there were a democratic amministration he Mr. Hale would not be raking around among all the muck heaps of the past and insinuating that everybody who held a government office was corrupt.

Mr. Vest thought Mr. Hale's interruption something of an outsion, in which epilles's shot like mercors from the northern sides.

cverybody who held a government office was corrupt.

Mr. Vest thought Mr. Hale's interruption something of an oution, in which epillies shot like meieors from the northern skies. "Who," he inquired, "brought in this question of the inefficiency of the navy yards? Was it not the ally of the senator from Maine, his assistant adjutant general?" [alinding to Mr. Butler.] "Who did not know that these many yards were hotbeas of pullical corruption."

Mr. Butler, with great warmth of manuer, repelled the assertion that he was the ally of the adjutant general of anybody on this question. "I am here," said he, "discharging what I believe to be a public day, and I will say to the senator from Missouri [Mr. Ves] that he had better call a spade a spade; that when he opposes this bill ne had better state in plain terms, and not in flights of rhetoric 'from the nonety of the present administration of the navy department of the United States. It is that perhaps, some political advantage may accrue to the party to which the senator from Missouri and myself on too belong, if we vote this sum of money to build these ships. I hope I am as loyal to my party as is the senator from Missouri and myself on hot belong, if we vote this sum of money to build these ships. I hope I am as loyal to my party as is the senator from Missouri and myself on hot belong, if we vote this sum of money to build these ships. I hope I am as loyal to my party as is the senator from Missouri. I hope I will be found battling for its principles as earmestly as that actuator, but he will pardon me, Mr. President, if I refuse to subordinate a high public duty to the ach evenent of a party department, nor am I here to attack it; but I am here to be just if I can, and I shall be just whether that justice intracto the benefit of those who are opiosed to me politically or those who sympathice with me."

Continuing, Mr. Butler said he had not charged any senator with disregard for the hour of the

or as our life a book wife in talks

imme with him. He thought the senator ought to prove that.

Mr. McPherson stated that he had not said that. Mr. Butler inquired whether he now understood the senator as not charging that John Hoach had put a representative in the navy department.

Mr. McPherson replied that if any senator had heard him make the sistement which the senator from South Carolina charged, he [Mr. McPherson] would like to know it.

Mr. Butler continued that no "lobby" had approached him on the subject of this bill. If the senators from Missouri or New Jersey had been approached, they had better say so.

Mr. Vest inquired what the gentleman meant. Mr. Butler replied that he understood the senator from Missouri to say that he had been approached in the lobby with regard to; this bill.

Mr. Vest inquired what the gentleman had understood him (Mr. Vest) to imply that it was in the nature of a corrupt approach.

Mr. Butler said not at all; but that he had understood him to say that he had been approached in the lobby with regard to this bill.

Mr. Vest repeated that a friend of his, a gentleman of high standing, had appealed to him "for God's sake to vote for the bill." He [Mr. Vest] would ask the senator from South Carolina whether, in the light of that statement, which was but a repetition of what he had already stated, the remarks of the senator were fair, manly, just, or generous?

Mr. Butler replied that nothing had been farther from his purpose than to cast any reflection upon the senator, and he was amazed that the senator from his purpose than to cast any reflection upon the senator, and he was amazed that the senator from his purpose than to cast any reflection upon the senator, and he was amazed that the senator from his purpose than to cast any reflection upon the senator, and he was amazed that the senator from Missouri, who had so freely indulged in instructions on the floor of the senator seed in the senator from Missouri, who had so freely indulged in instructions on the floor of the senator from Jisser served?

senator from Missouri, who had so freely indulged in insinuations on the floor of the senate, should be so sensitive.

Mr. Vest inquired to what insinuations the senator from South Carolina referred?

Mr. Butter, in turn, inquired if the senator from Missouri had not said that John Boach had been haunting the lobby of the senate?

Mr. Vest asked whether the senator from South Carolina took that to himself? Did he assume to himself the cause of the lobby sits?

Mr. State and the senate?

Mr. State and the senate?

Mr. Huller said he was not exhibiting any.

Mr. Vest implied why, then, did he exhibit so much sensitiveness?

Mr. Huller said he was not exhibiting any.

Mr. Vest remarked that he did not permit any man to asperse his integrity, whether in the senate of elsewhere.

It being then 4 o'clock, and the senators being anxious to adjourn, the debate closed for the day. Before adjournment Mr. Sewell and Mr. Morgan presente each an amendment to the pending bill.

Mr. Sewell's amendment provides that the vessels authorized by the act shall be constructed as one or more of the most suitable navy yards of the government under the supervision of the proper officers of the navy, provided that the secretary of the navy may be authorized by the Precident to procure the machinery from parties engaged in constructing naval machinery, the lowest responsible bid to be accepted after three months advertisement in papers of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco, payment to be made as the work progresses, but at no time shall it amount to more than 25 per cent, of the value of the work and material.

Mr. Morgan's amendment provides that no vessel of the United States shall hereafter be broken up or sold, the repairs or rebuilding of which would cost less than 30 per cent, of the appraised value of the vessel.

value of the vessel.

The sensie then, at 4:05 p. m., adjourned.

THE HOUSE. Mr. Morrison, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the house how much money is now in the treasury of the United States, under what several provisions of law it is there retained, and how much in view of the current receipts, expenditures and legal lia-bilities of the treasury can be applied at this time in liquidation of that part of the public debt now payable, without embarrassing his department

Mr. Hardy offered a resolution reciting that

Adopted.

Mr. Hardy offered a resolution reciting that charges of fraudulent undervaluation of imported merchandise have been made by government officials, and that importers affected by such charges claim that they are unfounded and unjost, and directing the committee on ways and means to report upon the advisability of appointing a subcommittee or a special committee, to investigate the charges of fraudulent undervaluation of imported merchandise.

Mr. Kelley objected, saying that there were judicial means of investigating the subject.

Mr. Phelps, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the Brumm resolution directing that committee to inquire as to whether the minister of any foreign power has endeavored to nullify the effect of a unanimous resolution of the house by reflection on the honor and integrity of its members. The resolution was accompanied by a report stating that the committee has made an investigation, but has been unable to obtain any information on the subject, and asis to be excused from the further consideration of the resolution. The report was agreed to without discussion, and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Le Favre offered a resolution reciting that speculation and gambling in American farm products have obtained control of the market value of those products, and directing the committee or sale of wheat, corn, cotton, provisions, or other articles of prime necessity unless an actual transfer of the articles or a warehouse receipt accompanies such action.

Also, a bill authorizing such governmental interference as will even and the products of the market value of the reference as will even and the prime of the surface of the articles or a warehouse receipt accompanies were actual transfer of the articles or a warehouse receipt accompanies were actual transfer of the articles or a warehouse receipt accompanies were actual transfer of the articles or a warehouse receipt accompanies were actual transfer of the articles or a warehouse

tual transfer of the articles or a warehouse receipt accompanies such action.

Also, a bill authorizing such governmental interference as will give stability to the price of those commodities.

Mr. Cox. of New York, and others objected.

Mr. Eaton offered a resolution directing the committee on expenditures in the treasury department to assertain what customs regulations are now in use in the department, and if any revision of those regulations has been made since 1874; and, if so what and how?

Mr. Chace objected.

Mr. Chace objected.
Mr. Chace objected.
Mr. Bingham, from the committee on postoffices and postrads, reported adversely a bill to prevent the use of United States mails to advertise noxious medicines, food, and compounds. Laid on the table.

The house then, at 12:50, went into committee of the whola Mr. Cay of New York, in the chair.

the whole (Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair)

the whole (Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair) on the pleuro-pneumonia bill.

Mr. dibson moved to strike out section 3, which provides that the states shall pay one-half of the expense of the valuation of the animals it is deemed necessary to shaughter, and one-half the cost of disinfaction. Lost.

Mr. Hauch, of Missouri, moved to amend section 4 by adding the words, "into any other state or territory, or foreign country," to the clause authorizing the President to prohibit the transportation of cattle out of a quarantine, state, territory, or district. Agreed to,

Mr. Everhart, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment providing that no state or territory, or part thereof, shall be declared in quarantine if the governor of the same shall officially certify to the President that he is satisfied from a thorough investigation that no disease dangerous to animal industry of the nation exists therein. Adopted—15 to 64.

Mr. Muldrow offered an amendment confining

industry of the nation exists therein. Anopted—
115 to 64.

Mr. Muldrow offered an amendment confining the operations of the bill to the disease of pleuropneumonia only. Adopted—100 to 73.

Mr. Hatch said that he was satisfied that the
adoption of these two amendments would utterly
destroy the efficiency of the bill. He therefore
moved to strike out the fourth section as amended.
Agreed to. (This is the section which authorizes
the President to quarantine states in which contagious disease exists, when such states fail to
make provisions for its extirpation, or to co-operate with the plans of the commissioner of agriculture.]

ate with the plans of the commissioner of agriculture.

Mr. Throckmorton moved to strke out the enacting clause of the bill. Lost—114 to 118.

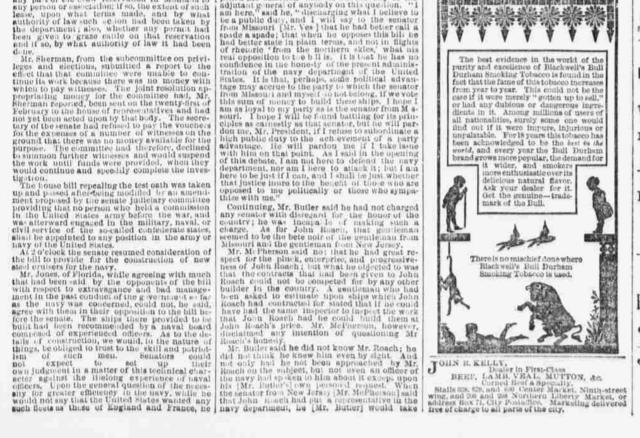
The debate all day was rather dreary, and was confined principally to numerous attacks upon the bill by Mr. Weller, and the replies made thereto by Mr. Str. Henderson and Struble.

Mr. Cook informed his democratic friends that a sentiment in favor of their party was rapidly spreading in the great northwest, but that it would be destroyed if they by their votes defeated the passage of the bill.

The consideration of the bill being concluded, the committee rose and reported it to the house. The first question was on the amendment striking out the fourth section.

Pending action the house (at 4:05) adjourned, and a joint democratic caucus was announced to take place immediately.

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6:35 A. M.—Way Mall (daily, except Sunday), for Clifton Forge and intermediate stations on C. & O. By.

5:16 P. M.—LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI FAST LANE (BAILY). Solid train, with Pallman cars to Louisville; Richmond to Cincinnal without change; arriving, Columbus, Ohio, at 4:50 p. m.; Unincester, 2:15 p. m.; Cincinnati, 6:20 p. m.; Winchester, 2:15 p. m.; Louisville, 7 p. m.; connect at at these cities with through trains to all points West, Southwest, and Northwest.

with through trains to all points West, southwest, and Northwest.

10:40 P. M.—Night Express (daily, except, Sunday),
for Ashiand, Ry, and intermediate stations on

11:95 A. M.—Arrive Newport News 7 p. m.; Old
Point, 7:30 p. m.; Norfolk, 8 p. m.

6:35 A. M.—Through train, with Fullman cars, arrive Newport News 1:40 p. m.; Old Point, 2:10

Apply C. & O. Ry. Office, 5:3 Pennsylvania avenue,
V. M. Ry. Office, 601 Pennsylvania avenue, and R. &
P. Sattion. P. Station. H. W. Fuller, C. W. Smith, Frank Trion, G. P. Agt. Gen. Man't, N. E. Pas, Agt.

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For Fristourg, Cleveland, and Detroit, with Sleepeiing Cars to Pittsburg.

For Toledo and Detroit, via Mouroeveille, 10.15 a.m. daily.

Milly. Saturday.

Saturday of classification, 10.15 a. m. and 5.45 p. m. daily ex-ber points on S. V. R. R. 10:15 a. m. daily. Trains arrive from the West daily, 6.20, 7.50 a. m., 1944 p. m.

5.4 p. m. sew York and Philadelphia, 2.55, 8.30 a. m. om New York and Philadelphia, 2.55, 8.30 a. m. om a majorika a.55, 10.00 a. m. 1.59, 6.37 p. m.; Sun-sun Lexination, 6.30 a. m. daily, and 2.15 p. m. y except Sunday intermediate points, 23, 10.01 daily except sonday.

From Frissesick and intermediate points, 8.25, 10.03

5. m., 7.15, 4.50, and 8.00 p. m., daily except Sunday:

8.0 p. m., 6.410 From Point of Rocks.

Trains teave Hattimore for Washington at 2.00, 4.40,

6.30, 7.15, 7.30, 9.00, 110, and 10.03 n. m., 12.15, 2.20, 4.00,

6.40, 3.00, +25, 7.30, 9.00, and 10.15 p. m. on Sundays,

2.00, 4.40, 7.35, 9.00, 2.00 a. m., 12.15, 2.00, 4.00,

2.00, 4.40, 7.35, 9.00, 2.00 a. m., 12.15, 2.00, 4.00, m. trains from Washington stop at Relay Station except 4.50 p. ci.

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1834 P. M.—Southern Mail and Express, daily, to all
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ville, to Cincinnati, Louwy acres Washington to Points. Pointan Steeping Cars Washington to Louisville.

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